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WASHINGTON AS AN ANGLER. GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE discussion raised by Mr. Blaine's letter as to the most available man for the Republican candidacy proceeds in a fashion which, while chaotic enough on the surface, yet points to a wise selection when the time comes. Of course, some very absurd suggestions are offered, and among these some from the State of New York are especially open to remark. That State unfortunately has been always the prey to personal and factional contests, and seldom has been able to either develop a strong leader, or to unite heartily in his support. Something is now said of Mr. Depew, but it is impossible to suppose that this is serious. To nominate the president of the Vanderbilt railroads would be to consolidate the Labor vote on the other side. Mr. Evarts is a brilliant man and an eminent lawyer: New York might do much to persuade the country to accept him, if it would unitedly present his name: but no sign of this movement appears. Senator Hiscock is handicapped by his alliance with the "Tom" Platt element, and has by no means the standing before the country that would suggest him for the presidency.

It now looks much as if the choice would lie between four Western men: Mr. Sherman, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Allison. Mr. Lincoln is the least likely of the four, as he has no strong claim but that of heredity, and the defeat of Colonel Grant goes to show that the magic of inherited names does not count for much in America. Mr. Allison is not the equal of either of the other two, and he represents a strongly Republican State, as does Mr. Lincoln. In this view, the choice narrows down to either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Harrison. Both are men of first-class ability, but Mr. Sherman has had the advantage of a far larger career of public service, and far better opportunities to associate his name with great events in our political and financial history. But he also, and perhaps for the same reason, has accumulated more hostility in quarters where it might affect his success as a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Harrison has few enmities to encounter; he has a spotless record as a soldier, a citizen, and a statesman. He represents a doubtful State, which he has held in the Republican line in the face of great difficulties. And his name would count for much in breaking up the present party lines in the South, especially in the border States.

THE publication of the Fisheries Treaty puts an end to the contradictory accounts of its provisions, which have been sent us from Washington and from Ottawa, and show both to have been meagre and misleading. The treaty is occupied chiefly with the question of defining the waters of the Dominion in which Americans may not fish. Very much of the work of drawing the line is done in the Treaty itself, and the rest is left to commissioners to be appointed by both countries in equal numbers. It is required that the three-mile line shall follow the indentation of the coast except where a bay is less than ten miles wide. In that case it runs from headland to headland. Our fishing vessels are relieved from the iniquitous and vexatious requirement to report to Canadian custom-houses whenever they cross this three-mile line. They are given full facilities of shelter in the ports of Canada, with leave to replace losses of sailors, and even leave to sell and trans-ship fish when this is made necessary by the need of repairing their vessels. And they are to have license to purchase such supplies for the return voyage as trading vessels are permitted to purchase, but not to procure these by barter. But this is the sum total of what is granted them. The antiquated colonial restrictions besides these are retained, and the liberties we concede to Canadian vessels of all kinds in our ports, are by implication or expressly withheld.

And to crown all the Treaty ends with a proposal for reciprocity in fish, *i. e.*, free trade in American fish as soon as Congress becomes foolish enough to grant it. A protocol graciously proposes to extend these meagre concessions to our vessels, along with leave to purchase bait, to such fishing vessels as will pay \$1.50 a ton for license during the next two years, or until the Treaty has been ratified.

There is but one duty before the Senate of the United States, and it is to reject this Treaty with as much promptness as is consistent with a fair discussion of its provisions. It is nothing less than an abandonment of the grounds on which American diplomacy has dealt with this question from the first. Canada does no more than retreat from those utterly untenable positions which she was sure to have to give up, when once her representatives sat in conference with those of Great Britain and America. But she secures in return a sanction from our side of the doctrine that the comity agreement of 1832 does not include our fishing vessels, and that she has a right to apply to them the maxims of the colonial system. Nothing indeed is more significant than the entire omission of any reference to the convention of 1832 in the preamble to the Treaty.

As for the XVth article, which graciously promises that when we take the duty off fish, the Dominion will do the same for us, and give an access to the inshore fisheries as well, it may be written alongside the ancient saying: "When the sky falls, we shall catch larks." That is what the Administration no doubt wishes. That is what Mr. Carlisle is believed to have organized the Committee of Ways and Means to do. But be it noted that in this article Canada offers us for nothing what in 1872 she got \$5,500,000 for conceding. And why? Because she turned that big sum into a fund to pay bounties to her fishermen, and she feels confident that with this help they could undersell ours in our own ports. American money, secured from a packed tribunal by false evidence is to enable the Nova Scotians to outstrip their American competitors.

And altogether worthless is the offer of licenses for the purchase of bait. Formerly Canada offered license to buy bait and fish within her sea-line for 75 cents a ton. Then she put it up to \$2.00 a ton in the belief that that would be prohibitory. And so it proved to be, as only a few small vessels could afford to take such license. Now she offers bait alone, without the privilege of inshore fisheries, for \$1.50 a ton!

THE Inter-State Commerce Commissioners have offended the people of Boston by applying to the traffic of that city with the West the general principle of the Reagan-Cullom law. They decide against Boston's claim to have legalized freight charges, from that city to the West, as low as from New York to the West. Boston has our respectful sympathy in her disappointment. But it cannot be helped that New York gets lower rates. That city is nearer to the West by a good many miles, and the principle that no locality shall be deprived of its natural advantages of situation by railroad arrangements applies to this case as much as to any other. It is for the welfare of the whole country that the law was enacted, and whatever hardships it may inflict in the process of readjustment, the whole result will be a good one. If Boston is to keep pace with the growth of other big cities—and we are not sure that this is either possible or desirable—it must be by some other gain than that from commerce between the West and Europe. Perhaps if the State would remodel its system of taxation, so as to permit a freer growth of the lesser manufactures, Boston would find this Western trade anything but indispensable to its happiness.

But what New York has gained by this decision it seems likely to lose by an evasion of the law in another direction. The law applies only to charges for carrying freight between two points within the territory of the United States. It forbids charges as high for a short distance as for a long one under identical conditions and in the same direction between such points. But it does not apply to contracts to carry flour or wheat from Chicago or Minneapolis to Liverpool, partly by rail and the rest by ocean steamer. In that case no distinct charge is made for freight to the sea shore. There is no means really to ascertain for what price wheat is carried to the sea board, so as to hold the railroads to charges at least no higher to points short of the seashore. So a revolution has been effected in the business of exporting grain and other articles of Western production, by which Liverpool deals directly with the West, and charges are kept as low for through-freights as before the bill was passed. It is alleged that wheat is carried for 25 cents a bushel from Chicago to Liverpool, and for 27½ cents to New York. And as a consequence the middlemen of New York and other seaports are passed by entirely, to their unspeakable disgust and indignation. If they alone were concerned in the matter, it would be of small importance to the country at large. But under this evasion the principle of the law is affected, and the bad business of conferring on favored localities artificial advantages by unfair rates is reestablished. It is true that the injury is not so extensive as it once was. The great home-market for all kinds of food products is left untouched by these contracts, and if the commissioners can secure the thorough application of the law to the freight charges which affect that, they will have rendered an estimable service to the agriculture of our States east of the Alleghanies.

The New York Produce Exchange has been agitating the matter since September last, and now proposes to litigate the question before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The railroads refuse to become parties to any friendly suit to test the legality of the discrimination in favor of ocean freights. We fear there is no remedy short of an amendment to the statute. As it stands, the letter of the law seems to be in favor of the railroads.

THE Senate has had a test vote on the Tariff. A charter for an electrical railroad in Washington being under discussion, an amendment requiring the rails used to be of American manufacture was carried by 25 votes to 17. Every Republican present and two Democrats, Messrs. Brown and Gorman, voted for the amendment. This vote indicates not only a decided majority for Protection, but a very decided attitude of the majority.

The bill to put a stop to undervaluations, reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, is objectionable only as contemplating the retention of the *ad valorem* duties, which furnish so many loopholes for fraud. It contemplates the establishment of a national board of appraisers, whose decisions as to the value of any imported article shall be binding upon all the custom-houses of the country. Three of these appraisers are to be located in New York, and are to constitute the final tribunal to which appeals may be sent. Six others are to serve in other parts of the country. And it is enacted for their guidance that the legal price of an imported article shall be its price in the principal market of the country from which it is imported. All the members of the Senate Committee approve of the bill, which is the outcome of years of study of the problem. We should much prefer to see the problem solved by converting all the *ad valorem* duties of the Tariff into specific duties. But if that cannot be obtained, this bill probably is the best remedy for the evils which attend the enforcement of *ad valorem* duties.

It is not the worst of signs that already there is an outcry from certain importers and their organs against the new law. The extent to which the Treasury has been defrauded by undervaluations, especially in New York, never has been appreciated. The two or three exposures of German firms especially do not touch more than the surface of the subject. In some lines of business

honest men have been driven out of the trade, because they could not compete with firms which dealt in false invoices and the like.

THE House has rejected the amendment to the Constitution which would have added two months to the second session of each Congress, by transferring everything that now belongs to March 4th, to April 30th. Of course this would have lengthened the term of the President and of the Congress under which the Amendment went into effect by two months. But it hardly could have been operative for two or three years to come. Under the practice of holding biennial sessions of the State legislatures, the process of amending either the national or the State constitution must be a slow one.

Mr. Hoar's amendment meets the existing difficulty to some extent, but not in the best way. Another plan is to select Dec. 31st instead of March 4th or April 30th, and to call at the New Year the first session of the Congress elected in the previous month, instead of waiting a year and a month in most cases, and at least four months in any case, before it can assemble. This would be preferable, because the second sessions of Congress not only are too short and hurried, but too spiritless. Many of the members have been refused reelection, and they attend to their duties in the listless way natural to men who have no political future. Those who have been reelected feel that there is no immediate need for zeal, as their seats are secure for three years at any rate. So second sessions have become proverbially barren and timid.

THE meeting of the Shipping League at New Orleans has elicited quite as much interest locally as did the meetings at more Northern points. The League has done a good work in making a pretty thorough canvass of the country, and in bringing home to the residents of every part of our Atlantic seacoast what we have to gain by the restoration of our merchant marine. Of course subsidies were the remedy favored at New Orleans as elsewhere. But they are not in the line of our historic policy, and are not analogous to protective duties. Subsidies would constitute a permanent charge on the national treasury, so long as the system lasted. They would be at the mercy of any House or Senate which refused to authorize the annual payment in an appropriate bill. They might have to be suspended because of such a deficit of revenue, as the Democratic fiscal policy frequently produced in the decade before the war, notably in 1840-41 and in 1857-59. Discriminating duties would be liable to none of these disadvantages. They would have the early precedents of our history and the weight of great names, including Thomas Jefferson in his "Report on Commerce" (1795), on their side. They would merely cause a temporary increase in the charges for transatlantic freights which would disappear as soon as we had secured our old place on the ocean, and the era of home competition had set in.

The New York Chamber of Commerce also has passed resolutions in favor of subsidies. Only one Free Trader, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, attended the meeting and declared his hostility to the proposal. The others either stayed away, or voted for the resolutions, which were carried with but the one dissenting voice. Ten years ago such a result would have been impossible. But even New Yorkers have been forced to see how hollow is the cry for "Free Ships" as a remedy for the existing difficulty, and to see in the recent success of France a suggestion for ourselves. But France adds discriminating duties to subsidies.

BOTH the national House of Representatives and the Senate of New York have committees to investigate the abuses called "Trusts." The latter committee is of more practical importance, as it is outside the power of Congress to act in the matter except by placing on the free list articles whose producers have formed such associations. The Senators have succeeded in throwing some light on the subject. Their examination of members of the Sugar Trust doing business in New York, has secured admissions that the Trust exists, that it so far controls the trade as to be able to

raise the price of sugar, and that it has reduced production by closing several refineries, whose owners draw their usual profits out of the common treasury. To many questions of the Committee no answers were given; but these did not involve the important points. We are glad to see that no Philadelphia refinery has joined the Trust, or has any intention of doing so. It is the importance of New York as a port of entry which has made the association so powerful.

It is difficult to say what would be a just and fair means to break up the association, if it cannot be dissolved by direct action of the legislatures of the States in which these refineries are situated. To put sugar of all grades upon the free list would be to strike at the innocent equally with the guilty. And yet that is the danger to which the greediness of the refiners of New York and New England have exposed the whole industry. It must be remembered that the sugar duties, whose repeal has been advocated by many Protectionists, are only the duties on raw or low-grade sugars. To repeal all duties on sugar would throw open our markets to the inferior beet sugar of Europe, whose substitution for cane sugar is a source of much annoyance to English consumers.

THE news that the strike in the coal regions had come to an end through Mr. Corbin's agreeing at last to submit the case to arbitration, was a source of general satisfaction. The good news has been somewhat depreciated by the statement that certain of the strikers are excluded from employment, on the ground that the circumstances under which they struck made their action especially offensive. In view of the fact that the workmen have "pooled their issues" in this matter, there certainly should have been distinct notice of these exceptions attached to the agreement to arbitrate. The effect of persisting in this action may be to force a renewal of the strike in part, if not as a whole.

At this moment it would be better if the Congressional Committee were to avoid giving any turn to their investigations which might tend to keep up bitterness between the company and its workmen. If they wish to know all about the relations of the Railroad to the Coal Company, Mr. Corbin seems to have no reserve about telling them. And if they desire to go back to ancient history, and learn how the road became insolvent through overmuch speculation in coal lands, that also is open to them, and the information they elicit seems to have interest for other parts of the country, although stale enough to Philadelphians. But it would be very undesirable to have the sore points of the relations of the road to the labor organizations called up anew at the present time.

MR. HENRY GEORGE and his friends have been trying to carry off the Anti-Poverty Society from Dr. McGlynn and his followers by securing an incorporation under that title. But the ex-priest has proved himself too prompt for them, and has given the courts notice of his priority of claim. As the Anti-Poverty idea seems to have originated with Father McGlynn, and as the majority of the members adhere to him rather than to Mr. George, who admits that his clerical associate was its ruling spirit, there would be no justice in giving to Mr. George and his friends what they can have no real use for. He and they have become simply an outlying branch of the piebald army of Mr. Cleveland's supporters, with no political significance beyond their certificate that the President is the man consistent Free Traders should vote for.

The relation of Dr. McGlynn's followers to the Roman Catholic Church comes to the front in connection with the refusal to allow one of them to be buried in Calvary Cemetery. The man died at a meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society, and his family declare that this fact led the Church authorities to make an example of him by way of warning to the rest. But the Roman Catholic authorities declare he is refused "Christian burial" because he had not attended to his religious duties. Is it usual to refuse such burial to Roman Catholics who have been remiss in such matters, where a sudden death prevents their applying for "the

last offices" of the Church? And does not the ownership of a lot in a cemetery carry with it the right of interment, just as the ownership of a pew in a church carries with it the right to attend public worship therein? It may be that the Canon Law has some provision which has suggested the refusal. But unless the purchase of lots in Calvary Cemetery is accompanied by express agreement to accept all the disadvantages that the Canon Law imposes, we do not see that the courts can do other than enforce the rights of property.

MR. JAMES MAGEE of the Acme Carpet Works has a letter in the *Ledger*, (Philadelphia), of last Tuesday, on profit-sharing which is worthy of the attention of those who think that that or any other contrivance will suffice to solve the labor problem. Mr. Magee writes in a generous spirit, which gives assurance that the experiment in profit-sharing which was made in his works did not fail from any want of interest or sympathy on his part. He even goes so far as to say that "the workman by right, and not by charity, is entitled to share in the profits accruing in any business." Yet he declares that the method of dividing the profits above a certain percentage proved a failure in the Acme works. It is true that our per cent. was so divided at the end of the year, but rather given than earned, in his opinion. The plan failed in two essential points: (1). It gave no real guarantee to the employers against strikes during the year. (2). It did not awaken that interest of the workmen in their work, which led to less waste and an improvement in the quality of the product. He thinks that not in profit-sharing, but in coöperation the solution must be found. The workman must have something to lose as well as something to gain, before he will deal fairly with his employers in such an arrangement. There must be a co-partnership between the two, based on a common investment.

Then why not so arrange profit-sharing as to lead on to coöperation, paying the usual rate of wages and dividing not money but stock among the laborers? How else are we to come to coöperation than by this? The workman, except in a very few cases, has no capital to invest in the business. He can give the capitalist no such guarantee as is asked. But through profit-sharing he might earn a living interest in the business, which would attach him closely to the fortunes of the firm, and make him work harder for its success.

AT last Boston gives evidence that it is ashamed of its ordinance to punish men with fine and imprisonment for preaching the Gospel outside of halls and churches. A very weighty deputation has appeared before the city councils to urge that the ordinance be repealed, and one clergyman, a native of England, called the attention of councils to the much greater liberty enjoyed in England than in Boston, in this matter of open-air preaching. In England the open-air meeting is the very oldest of social institutions. It antedates kingship and church. It is the ancestor of Parliament. And it is the point around which the battle for popular rights has turned more than once. Even the Tories are obliged to excuse their exclusion of such meetings from Trafalgar Square by the plea that unlike Hyde Park it is not public ground, but a private estate of the Crown. As a consequence the use of streets, highways, parks, and squares for preaching is limited only by the public right of thoroughfare, and is enjoyed of course without procuring a "license."

THE Tories have rejected Mr. Parnell's amendment to the reply to the Queen's Speech by their usual party majority, which has been somewhat reduced at the by-elections. In fact they have not gained a single member, but have lost about a dozen since the general elections. Their sole comfort is that in a few places like Dundee they have pulled down the Liberal majority somewhat. But to offset this the Liberals have gained over a thousand votes in one South-London constituency, and have reelected as a Home Ruler Mr. Thomas Buchanan, who was elected in 1885 as a Unionist from an Edinburgh division, but who had resigned because of

his change of convictions. There seems little room for doubt that the sober second thought of the Scotch and English constituencies is much more favorable to Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme than it was at the last general election. And this is due very largely to the acknowledgment that Ireland must be governed either by the League, or by the savage coercion exercised from Dublin Castle, in constant defiance of those maxims as to the rights of accused persons which are dear to the English mind. That Irish juries cannot be trusted to punish any offense committed by the members of the League was the especial plea by which Mr. Balfour urged the passage of the Coercion Law. But he managed to have the bill so drafted that the judges of the Irish bench should be excluded equally from power to review the sentences inflicted in ordinary cases by his paid and removable magistrates. The law specifies that there shall be no appeal unless the sentence inflicted amounts to three months' imprisonment. The magistrates systematically inflict a shorter imprisonment, and even when begged by the accused to extend the sentence to three months that an appeal may be possible. So the imprisoned person has no redress except the costly and quite uncertain method of suing out a writ of *habeas corpus* in Dublin.

Mr. Healy tried recently to bring up a specially atrocious case before the Court of Queen's Bench in this way, but the writ was refused. Fortunately the Court of Exchequer took a different view. His client was brought up, and dismissed from custody because the judges found by a vote of two to one that there was *not a particle of evidence* that he had been guilty of the offense charged. It is said that there are hundreds of similar cases, and that this one was pressed only because it was worth while to have the accused man vindicated. He was charged with boycotting a widow, whose husband had been assassinated by Moonlighters. The League denounced the crime, as, indeed, the murdered man had been a member of the organization. But it was thought a good point to show that the denunciation was hollow, as the widow had been boycotted. So Mr. Healy made his point by showing that she had not been.

In the debate on the Irish amendment to the Address, Mr. O'Brien carried off the honors. Fresh from prison for a law-made offense committed in the discharge of his duty to oppressed tenants, he was heard by the whole House with the respect conceded to a man who has a right to be angry, and Mr. Balfour found it expedient to wait until his audience had cooled before replying to him. But the news agencies sent us only the meagerest account of what he actually said. Mr. Gladstone also spoke well, repeating his former offense of describing the Irish people as a "nation," and he expressed anew his conviction that Home Rule will be the achievement of the near future. Mr. Balfour bore the brunt of the Tory defense with a jaunty audacity and real ability as a debater, which reminds one of the callous, superficial, but skillful leadership of Palmerston, with a certain Scotch hardness in place of Palmerston's Irish geniality. But there was one marked difference in the tone of attack and defense. Mr. Balfour spoke to his majority to reconcile them to voting with him. Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien, equally with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, spoke to the larger audience of the English constituencies, knowing that facts and logic alike were wasted on the Unionist majority.

THE English Protectionists found their voice in Mr. H. Chaplin, the Tory squire who has been outspoken for years past in his denunciation of Free Trade. He made the mistake of confining his argument to the needs of agriculture only, instead of appealing also to the newly awakened sentiment for Protection among the artisans of the English cities. But he made a strong showing when he put the annual loss by the decay of British agriculture at £50,000,000 a year, and the number of the unemployed from this cause at 700,000. He showed that there had been a marked diminution in the area of cultivated land, and at the same time a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep. He wanted to know what the

Government meant to do about it. Lord John Manners, who probably is as heartily a Protectionist as is Mr. Chaplin, replied that the Government had no specific for the admitted evil, but looked to the general revival of trade and industry as likely to carry agriculture back to some degree of prosperity. How large sales of cotton and hardware are to reduce the weight of American and Indian competition, he did not try to show. But he was able to announce that instead of leaving the greatest of British interests to a Committee of the Privy Council, the Government means to bring in a bill to create a Department of Agriculture.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL DATA.

THE lapse of a week has supplied some data from which to form a fresh estimate of the Presidential situation. Prominent among these is the evidence that there continues to be a disposition in some quarters to nurse the Blaine movement. It cannot be said that any one closely identified with Mr. Blaine is openly committed to this, but there are some persons and some newspapers that have been so ardently devoted to the scheme of his renomination that they cannot consent to think of anything else than the one engrossing idea. They would rather presume him capable of writing a double-dealing and dishonest letter, and impute to him the methods of the merest demagogue than give up the expectation of seeing him again in the field.

It ought to be enough, one would say, for those newspapers that have consistently been Mr. Blaine's detractors,—chiefly the "Mugwump" press of 1884,—to allege that he does not mean what he says, and that he desires to accomplish the very result which he declares shall not even be attempted in his behalf. It is not surprising, for instance, to find *Puck* present him in its cartoons as a grimacing fraud, for that paper has not ceased to lampoon and abuse him during the last four years. But this attitude toward him should be given up to *Puck* and its company. Those who regard Mr. Blaine as an honorable man cannot do otherwise than understand that he has put his candidacy out of the question, and made it impossible for it to be further thought of.

General Sheridan has contributed to the situation a very satisfactory feature by his sweeping and emphatic refusal to be regarded as available for the Republican nomination. This was a most fit and sensible step for him, as it also was a good service to the Republican party. The idea of urging him was based on totally unsound principles. He is in no way a suitable person for President. As head of the regular army, he is in his proper place: as head of the civil government he would be altogether out of place. The duties of the presidency call for a man not only experienced in civil affairs, but habituated in their relation to the government. Whether General Sheridan would or would not have been a strong candidate is a question which does not arise. It would be impossible for the Republican party to take him, unless it meant to confess that it had itself no leader strong enough to represent its claims, and that it had been driven to seek outside its lines a man of purely military experience in the hope of adding to its own strength the factitious advantage of his personal popularity. Such an admission would be fatal. If the Republican party deserves to direct the government at all, it must be upon the ground of its principles and policy, with a candidate who fairly represents them, and who if elected would ably apply them in his administration.

In the West there is a more active canvassing of names. In the midst of it we notice one feature which calls for notice. This is the suggestion in certain quarters of the name of Judge Gresham. Some of these suggestions are plainly the work of mischief-makers; whether all are, or not, we do not undertake to say. Judge Gresham, in the present situation of affairs, is not to be thought of. The only reason for nominating him more than a dozen other gentlemen would be the supposition that he could carry Indiana. As a matter of fact, this is unlikely; but whether he could or not, Indiana does not choose him. He is not in the race in that State.

The Republicans of Indiana have at present two leaders, who have been active and energetic in their recent contests, and whom they put forward for President or Vice-President, and these are Gen. Harrison and ex-Governor Porter. With entire good feeling it has been agreed that the delegation from the State shall be united in support of General Harrison for the Presidency. It is conceded that his nomination would ensure the Republicans success in that State, and so go far toward success in the national field. Indiana is therefore settled as to her preferences and her plan of campaign. Judge Gresham is not included in either. To force him in, if that were possible, would be simply to cause disturbance, discord, and weakness, and to destroy the chances of carrying Indiana. We can easily imagine that our Democratic opponents would wish to do this, and as a matter of fact their hand appears plainly enough in some of the efforts to "boom" Judge Gresham. But it is not a reasonable supposition that any Republican, with the good of his party at heart, would wish to wreck its chances in one of the most important of the doubtful States.

THE SOCIALISM OF BISMARCK.

TWO political rules have obviously guided the policy of the great German chancellor. He has sought national unity and the growth of imperialism. Formal unity has come under his guidance, but it is quite another thing to give cohesion and permanency to the structure he has built out of discordant and untempered material. It is the purpose of this article to show that as a matter of historical fact Bismarck has given support to avowed socialistic movements, and to do this by connecting certain incidents in his life with the career of Ferdinand Lassalle, the founder of the "Social Democratic Party," at least so far as its political organization is concerned. When the peace of Villafranca was signed, in 1859, Lassalle, who was then well-known as a Republican revolutionist and a Dusseldorf conspirator of 1848, wrote a remarkable brochure on "The Italian War and the Mission of Prussia, or a voice from the Democracy." In this pamphlet he argued that Italy would rapidly unite under the House of Savoy and form a strong government, that this dynastic reorganization must precede all questions of internal order and so make an arena on which social questions could be safely and effectually agitated. Precisely the same problem lay before the democracy of Germany. It must first have a single sceptre over it, and one strong enough to be respected abroad and to preserve peace at home. To accomplish this, Austria should be driven out of the Bund, if necessary, by the sword, and Prussia must hold the imperial power. Anticipating that he would be charged with inconsistency and desertion of democratic principles by his advocacy of a Hohenzollern imperialism, Lassalle said that the moral order is right first and then might, but the historical order had always been might first and then right. He had no patience with a mere dogmatic right, but would force it to assert itself in action. In order to do this the right must have a fair field in which to marshal its adherents, and that it could not have in Germany while the nation comprised petty, jealous duchies and enfeebled states in which constitutionalism was a mere pretence, binding the hands of the government on the one side, and hindering the people on the other from achievement of their own welfare.

At this time Bismarck was in the St. Petersburg legation, writing home to Schleinitz, the Prussian minister, that a rupture with Austria was desirable, and that fire and blood alone could cure German feebleness and make the Prussian situation sound and strong. This concurrence of views is remarkable for the time, not that there is any evidence of concert between the diplomat and the revolutionist, but because from opposite sides both were predicting seven years in advance of the event, the exact policy that united Germany. At that time there was but little public appreciation of either man or sympathy with his views.

Two years later Bismarck entered the *Staats Ministerium* of which he has ever since been the controlling mind. He went thither upon a programme which he had already submitted to the crown, and to which the king had thus ostensibly committed himself. The first difficulty the minister had to encounter was that of getting a working majority in the parliament. How he did this is partially a familiar bit of history. Again and again he prorogued parliament, as had been done in 1848, and collected taxes on royal writs. The predominant party was the Progressist or *Fortschritt*, and it was intractable. Professing to be liberal, it had substantially adopted the principles of the English Whigs. It wanted no rights for the masses; it reluctantly patronized the feeblest schemes of Schultze-Delitzsch to divert the workingmen from independent organizations, it quarreled with the court over consti-

titutional forms, it was the party of traders, commercial men, and amateur politicians. At this juncture Lassalle appeared again with one of his trenchant, incisive pamphlets. In this he derided the sham pretenses of a constitution that neither distributed power among the estates of the country nor recognized the distribution which actually existed. He called it a lie. It was a paper futility. Further than this he laid down a Workingman's Programme, announcing that the economic doctrines of Ricardo had been tried and failed, that the "cruel law of necessary wages" must give way to profit-sharing among producers, that the State must lead the way and spend some of the revenues, of which five-sixths were derived from the consumers, upon the industrial reorganization of the workingmen, and, finally, that direct universal suffrage alone would put it in the power of the producers to compel the government to protect them. The pamphlet got Lassalle into a Berlin jail for six months; for the Progressists were already angry with him. There is evidence that Bismarck befriended him at this juncture. On one occasion when Lassalle was about to address a workingmen's meeting, the police planned an intervention to break up the gathering, but were stopped in their proceedings by a telegram from Bismarck forbidding their interference. Lassalle was allowed to travel from Cologne to Leipsic, organizing clubs and propagating his economical and political doctrines without direct prohibition from the Cabinet. His Progressist enemies made it lively enough for him, and haled him into court about every six weeks, but they had no help from administrative quarters. Indeed the work he was doing fell effectively in with Bismarck's plans, for it weakened the *Fortschritt* hold upon the people, it made a diversion in politics, and it promised a new section in parliamentary parties, by the help of which the government might get a working majority.

Moreover, Bismarck was himself an advocate of direct universal suffrage. Absolutists usually are. Louis IX. broke down feudal independence by the democratic character he gave to his tribunals. The Tudors built their authority upon the substitution of popular for aristocratic support. Louis Napoleon went into power on a general plebiscite after Louis Philippe had reduced the number of voters to about 200,000, of which 160,000 were his place-men. It is by no means clear that Prince Bismarck is willing to trust imperial stability even to the army, much less to a feeble, impoverished aristocracy, an Anglicized set of traders, a *doctrinaire* assembly of lawyers and scholars, or to the dynasty-ridden principalities of modern Germany. He is a universal suffragist because here is the firmest support of his imperial system. He is an absolutist because Germany unity and influence are, in his judgment, bound up with the fortunes of that best of royal families, the Hohenzollern.

Some years after Lassalle's death, and, I think, on the occasion of bringing into the Prussian parliament some project to create what in America would be called a Labor Bureau, or a commission of councillors to advise upon industrial questions, Prince Bismarck pronounced the founder of the *Arbeiterverein* to have been an able and amiable man, of whom much is to be learned.

Ten years ago came the socialist laws, intended to break up the workingmen's assemblies, which in twenty-five years have grown formidable enough to put twenty-four representatives in the Reichstag and to poll a half-million votes. But clearly these laws were not intended to be destructive of socialist principles for they are but part of a whole, and a new installment soon came as the Prince's grand scheme of national insurance for artisans and operatives. In presenting these insurance laws Bismarck quite distinctly recognized their socialistic character and tendency. He said they were tentative, that their enactment would bring more in their wake. Lassalle's doctrine that "State-help was Self-help" because the people were the State, was invoked to support the new movement. In the various revisions of the national insurance laws the amendments accepted by the government were quite uniformly in favor of reducing the share to be taken from wages, and of increasing the ratio charged to employers and the public treasury, needed to pay the assurance contracts. It is easy to see that the leadership of the socialists, which is distinctively anti-monarchical, might be repugnant to the great chancellor, while their economical views commanded his approbation. Of the direct effect of the laws under review taken as a group, there can be little mistake. The Government has said to Germany that it does not favor *laissez-faire*, that while it will not permit the organization of labor into separate political clubs, it will itself take the place of Bebel and Laskar and Liebknecht and Singer. At all events the national insurance is a step on the very grounds which Lassalle advocated, and socialism is as well entrenched in the administrative citadel of Germany as in that of any nation in the world.

To those who ask a reason for such a movement on the part of Bismarck there is a strong one to give. Although Germany has formal unity now, she is far from having internal cohesion. Neither

that land nor France has as yet reached capacity for the general party divisions that take place in the elections of Great Britain and America. In their parliaments the parties are divided into centres, wings, and extreme wings of a confusing sort, but which exhibit the fact that the people themselves are split into a dozen incoherent and irreconcilable estates. Government is now carried on by skillful combinations of several sections against the others, and the premier is driven to temporary compromises to secure a very fluctuating tenure of power. This would not be so were there solidarity of interests and ambitions in the nation. It is quite likely that Bismarck wishes to emancipate the German crown from such embarrassments, and give it a strong popular support. If he can win the workingmen, and then strike from the Constitution the present tax-assessor's classification of votes by securing direct universal suffrage, it would seem as if his great work of imperial national unity would be firmly established. If one doubts this trend of German politics let him ask what other foundation that country offers sufficiently broad and secure to promise stability and working efficiency. D. O. KELLOGG.

GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION.¹

THE new book by Professor Heilprin is of the type of that series of brief but useful scientific treatises known as the "Nature Series," in each of which some single subject of general interest is treated in a manner to make it easy and pleasant reading to the non-scientific public. Works of this character are of great utility to those who lack time and opportunity for the perusal of extended treatises, the writer generously saving the reader the labor of poring over difficult tomes, and translating technical into common language.

In this era of active inquiry into the facts bearing upon animal development, it is somewhat singular that, as the author states in his preface, no consecutive statement appears to have been made of the geological and palæontological evidences of evolution. This evidence he seeks to present, so far as it can be done within the limited space allotted, all the leading and more important facts being indicated, and their significance pointed out, while to these are added some interesting deductions from the results of his own researches.

Whatever be the views of readers concerning the theory of evolution, all must admit that some knowledge of such facts as are here presented is necessary to any intelligent opinion upon the question. Too many are in the habit of deciding upon subjects of vital importance from an exceedingly narrow acquaintance with the facts involved; yet the opinions of such people are almost absolutely valueless, and no one can pretend to decide intelligently upon the evolutionary hypothesis until he has made a somewhat extended study of the evidence upon which it is based. To such students, Professor Heilprin's book can be recommended as a clear, concise, and sufficiently comprehensive statement of what is known concerning one highly important division of the subject.

It is of interest to learn, for instance, not only that an extended series of steadily advancing types of life can be traced almost without a break, throughout the geological ages, but also that there are strong reasons for the opinion that these are derived one from the other. Thus the amphibian of to-day is a fish in its early stage of existence. The frog, for instance, begins life as a fish-like tadpole. Like a fish it has a heart of two chambers only, breathes by means of gills, and swims with the aid of fins. Yet in later life it is a lung-breathing land animal, with legs for progression, and three chambers to its heart. Of late years several species of fish have been discovered, known as "mud fishes," which have both gills and lungs, and three-chambered hearts, thus closely approaching mature amphibians. And fishes very similar to these in structure are known to have existed in the Devonian age of geology, preceding the amphibians of the Carboniferous age.

Similar links of affinity have been traced between the amphibians and the reptiles, and between the latter and the birds and mammals, while these several types appeared at successive geological eras. The birds, which at one time were thought so peculiar in character that it would be impossible to connect them with simpler forms, are now known to be so closely related to the reptiles, that Professor Huxley proposes to include them in the same order of animal life. For fossil birds have been found much further back in time than they were formerly supposed to exist, whose reptile-like heads are abundantly provided with teeth, while their tails differ from those of a modern reptile only in bearing feathers instead of scales. But embryology tells us that the feather is directly developed from the scale, and that it first appears as a true scale. On the other hand, in the geological beds preceding those that contain these toothed birds, have been found fossil reptiles which stalked erect on their hind legs like birds,

and had anatomical peculiarities strikingly resembling those of birds. These creatures varied in size from small animals to huge monsters, of the latter of which we have an example in the huge *Hadrosaurus* of the marl beds of New Jersey, of which a specimen is displayed in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. As to the connection of the mammals with the reptiles, it will suffice here to adduce one evidence, of recent discovery. The mammalian method of development of the young differed so greatly from that of the egg-laying reptiles, that it was not easy to imagine a link of connection between them. But this link has now been found in the discovery that the two lowest mammals, the Australian duck-bill (*Ornithorhynchus*), and the spiny hedge-hog (*Echidna*), both lay eggs, and though they afterwards give suck to their young, it is performed in a very primitive and rudimentary manner.

The recent abundant and important discoveries of fossil mammals in our Western territories have thrown much light upon the origin of the existing groups of quadrupeds, by showing that the distinctive characters of the several groups tend to vanish as we go backward through time, the bears and dogs, for instance, approaching each other, while the cats draw toward the dogs in structure, and the several groups converge toward the Insectivora, which low order seems to lie at the root, at least of all the carnivorous mammals.

The most interesting of all recent discoveries in this direction is that in relation to the horse, whose one-toed foot is the most peculiar of those of all known animals. A succession of fossils has been found, leading back through horse-like creatures with three and four toes, to their ultimate in the five-toed *Phenacodus*, a lower Eocene fossil, of which the typical specimen is now in the possession of Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia.

Evidences of a similar reversion in our two-toed ruminants have been found, while in the case of the deer the horns grow successively simpler in structure as we go backward through time, until they disappear. A still more interesting series of changes exists in the case of the brain, which is found to grow steadily larger in the progress of animal life through the Tertiary age of geology. The largest mammals of the Eocene period had brains resembling those of the reptiles in size and character, while the brains of modern mammals are far larger and more complex than those of reptiles. A similar development can be traced in the brains of birds and reptiles.

We have here given a few of the many evidences in favor of the theory of evolution, adduced by Professor Heilprin, to which he adds some interesting deductions drawn from a study of the fossil shells found by him in his recent exploring excursion to southern Florida. In conclusion it may be said that the author has here very well performed a useful labor, that of laying before the reading world a clear explication of an important series of the facts upon which is founded the most widely debated of modern theories, and thus in aiding those who desire to know upon what this theory is based to gain an intelligent comprehension of its present standing.

CHARLES MORRIS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

ONE of the most remarkable archaeological discoveries of recent times was made in April last by Hamdi Bey, the director of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. It consisted of seventeen marble sarcophagi, found in a stone cut vault at Sidon, fifty feet below the ground. Seven of the sarcophagi were covered with colored sculpture. Some of them contained bodies in a fair state of preservation. As was the custom, the kings had no doubt been buried with their crowns and jewels, and all the sarcophagi had been broken open. Engineers were set to work, a tunnel was bored, and the antiquities were drawn out of the shaft without any accident. They have been transferred to the Constantinople Museum, and will form the subject of a special monograph.

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In the January number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Prof. A. H. Sayce gives a new discussion of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, the materials for which have lately been increased by the publication of some new texts by Prof. D. H. Müller. Mr. William Simpson gives some suggestions of origin in Indian architecture.

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THE January number of the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund begins the publication of a valuable work entitled "The Jaulan surveyed by C. Schumacher C. E."

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The Sergeant Jasper statue was unveiled this week at Savannah, with an unusually impressive ceremonial display, attended by President Cleveland and a very full representation of army and navy officials. The statue is of bronze, heroic in proportions,

¹GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION. By Angelo Heilprin. Philadelphia: Published by the Author. 1888.

and is the work of Alexander Doyle, of New York. It has been supposed that the work represents the famous incident of the restoration of the Stars and Stripes to the ramparts of Fort Moultrie by Jasper when the flag had been shot away by the British attack, and had fallen into the ditch outside the fort. It now appears that this supposition was not correct. The incident illustrated is that in which Jasper lost his life at a later period in the siege of Savannah. During an attack on the enemy's redoubt at Spring Hill, Jasper led the assault and was killed while planting the flag on the parapet. The Fort Moultrie episode forms the subject of a bas-relief on the granite base of the statue.

PARISIAN LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, February 11.

Votre raison de vivre?

Entre nous, l'existence est un assomant livre.
Tenez, je trouverais raisonnable et simple, oui,
Qu'un homme se tuât seulement par ennui
D'avoir à s'habiller tous les jours. Valet, maître,
Voici la vie: ôter ses bas pour les remettre.

IT is curious to find an echo by anticipation to the weary plaint of Tragaldabas in the Chinese poets of many centuries ago, and one of the most novel and interesting chapters in M. Paléologue's book "*L'Art Chinois*" (1 vol. Paris: Quantin. Pp. 320), is his sketch of the Epicureanism of the Sixth Century in China. At that time Chinese civilization had already an existence of more than 1,600 years of history, and an existence darkened by so many trials, so many struggles, and so many public misfortunes, that a sentiment of lassitude and then of melancholy resignation had gradually taken possession of men's minds. The influence of Buddhist beliefs contributing thereto, men no longer conceived grand hopes or strong ambitions. The insignificance of life, the instability of things, the swiftness of the passing moment, and the consequent necessity of enjoying the present hour without thought of the morrow, were the habitual theme of all discussions, and the subject of all literary works. The ideal of life of the educated classes was henceforward an existence where personal action and strong passion had no longer any place, where each man was conscious of the definitive uselessness of his task, and where oblivion of human woes was sought in literary culture, revery, refined conversation, and in the drinking of rice-wine out of bowls of jade or sardonyx. This dilettante Epicurean spirit fostered the growth of many branches of Chinese art, notably the working of hard stones and gems into familiar objects, the making of fine lacker and of the finest kinds of porcelain. M. Paléologue is the first who has given us a complete sketch of the aesthetic and artistic history of China. His book, "*L'Art Chinois*," is admirably written, full of luminous ideas and clear exposition. He has explained for the first time in a connected manner the characteristics of the Chinese aesthetic imagination and plastic sense, analyzed the artistic form with which they clothed their religious thought, and defined the ideal of sensuous beauty which Buddhism gave them, and the sentiment with which nature inspired them. But the chief novelty, and the point which dominates this study, and which the author has sought to illustrate by examples and documents, is the historical evolution of art in China by contact with foreign civilizations. Contrary to the opinion generally received hitherto, M. Paléologue is convinced that China has not remained stationary for centuries and centuries and closed to the outer world, but that powerful influences from without have insensibly modified its traditions and transformed the conceptions of its artists. These grand currents of influence came in here from Chaldaea and Assyria, so far as concerns architecture, from India through the introduction of Buddhism, from the Roman empire, from Arabia, Persia, and Europe. All this M. Paléologue demonstrates in a most lucid and interesting manner.

Pessimist, too, in its way is Count Leo Tolstói's book, "*L'Ecole de Yasnaïa Poliana*," which has just been translated into French for the first time. (1 vol. Paris: Savine. Pp. 328.) In 1862 Tolstói opened a school at Yasnaïa on his domain in the province of Toula, and this book gives an account of the experiments in education which the count made on forty little moujiks. The book is most interesting both as an essay in pedagogy and as a study of child nature by a profound and sympathetic analyst. Tolstói has no prejudices. He went to work blindly, trusting to instinct and to evolution to point out the right track. So at his school there was no constraint, no discipline, no programme. The young folk could come to school at any hour and leave at any hour without a word being addressed to them either in explanation or reproach. "I am convinced," writes Tolstói, "that the school has no business to interfere in education, which is purely a family affair; that the school ought neither to punish nor to recompense, because it has no right to do so; that its best police and administration consist in leaving the pupils to learn and to settle matters amongst themselves as they think proper." This is pure anarchy, the reader will exclaim.

Certainly; but Tolstói's book is an anarchist book; in his school, disorder reigns or as he puts it, "free order;" but out of their disorder, he will show you a more stable order, and a firmer discipline will arise spontaneously than any order or discipline which a pedagogue's will or programme could impose. In the same way he will seek in instinct the best methods of teaching, and by observing his little moujiks he will arrive at these three laws of pedagogy:

"The master always tends involuntarily to choose the method of teaching which is most convenient for himself.

"The more convenient this method is for the master the more inconvenient it is for the pupils.

"The only good method is that which satisfies the pupils."

This book ought to be translated into English,¹ for every man who is a father will want to read it, so brimful is it of original and humane views; notably the chapters on the teaching of reading, the demonstration of the uselessness of grammar unless it be as intellectual gymnastics, the stupidity of manuals of science, the vanity of teaching geography to young pupils, the craziness of beginning history at the beginning, instead of going backwards from modern times, the eloquent pages in which Tolstói declares that the Bible, the book of the childhood of the human race, will always be the best book for the childhood of each man. Many believe that the social question is a question of education. Tolstói, with his little moujiks who are always asking "why this?" and "why that?" would certainly make one accept this view, and then we at once ask why are we still respecting the pedagogic traditions of the Middle Ages, why are we learning Latin and Greek? why do we speak with admiration of Cicero and yet turn up our noses at astrology? Why do we allow the pure temperaments of our children to be distorted by all kinds of pernicious plans, punishments, examinations, and rewards? Read Tolstói, all ye who are fathers or mothers, school masters or school mistresses, and learn from the Russian poet and novelist that the tree of knowledge grows in a garden and not on a green baize table, across which a dozen severe examiners glare terribly at the trembling student who would fain pluck some fruit of his choice and not the bitter fruit of a programme devised with a view to raising the standard.

M. Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy, has published a new poem "*Le Bonheur*" (1 vol. Lemerre), which is not easy reading. For some years past M. Sully-Prudhomme has devoted himself to philosophical dreams; his inspiration is becoming more and more grave and tiresome; he seems to flee with horror the mundane approbation that greeted his early poems; in order the more surely to escape this applause, M. Sully-Prudhomme even neglects the toilet of his verse. In "*Le Bonheur*" an ideal couple, Faustus and Stella, who have achieved complete felicity in the celestial sphere sacrifice themselves to succor suffering humanity. But when they reach earth it is too late; humanity, exhausted by its struggles, no longer exists. Thereupon Faustus and Stella remain on the desolate earth and beget a new race which will no longer be the puppet of hazard but achieve happiness surely by effort and deserts. The poet's dream is very ideal, very remote from modern cares, very disdainful and very aristocratic. It is to be feared that few people will read it.

Men will always write about Paris. M. Lacombe in his Bibliographie Parisienne has already noted several thousand books on the French capital. Here are four books full of curious observation and careful research. "*L'enfer Parisien*," by Hugues Leroux; (1 vol. Havard); "*Petits Mémoires de Paris*," by Adrien Marx, (1 vol. Calmann Lévy); "*Le Parisien*," by A. Coffignon, (1 vol. Decaux); and "*Paris qui danse*," by Block and Savari; (1 vol. Decaux). All these volumes are curious, and far more interesting than many a novel.

What is there in preparation at the publishers? Novels by the score, books that one reads with half an eye and forgets in half an hour. Daudet's "*L'Immortel*" will not appear in the form of a volume before the end of May. It will first of all appear in installments in the weekly journal *L'Illustration*, then it will be published again in installments in the fortnightly periodical *La Lecture*, and then finally in a volume. Thanks to this series of brewings and re-brewings, together with translation fees in England, Germany, and Italy, Alphonse Daudet may expect to make a round \$20,000 out of his book.

French publishers are queer people. For instance, the other day, Hachette & Co. suddenly discovered that a universal exhibition is to be held in Paris in 1889, and a council of war was held. "Do you not think, Messieurs, that we ought to do something grand for the exhibition, something that will do honor to our name?" "Certainly. What shall we do?" "What can we do? Mon Dieu, what can we do? What has not been done? Where's the publishers' list?" The list was obtained and perused. "Mo-

¹[A portion of it, at least, has just appeared in the volume (New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.), translated by Mr. N. H. Doie, and entitled "The Long Exile, and Other Stories for Children."—EDITOR THE AMERICAN.]

lière? Done. Corneille? Done. Racine, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, all done. Hallo! Boileau; there's no fine edition of Boileau." "Bravo, let's do a Boileau; but something splendid with illustrations by Gérôme, Boulanger, Jean Paul Laurens, Mer-son, Dagnan, all the swells, all the members of the Institute." The thing was decided, and the drawings were ordered, all to be delivered in two months, otherwise it will be impossible to rush the book through the press in time. This is the way the French publishers comprehend the art of book-making and the art of illustration. An illustrated Boileau has not the slightest *raison d'être*, not one of the artists invited to contribute care two cents about Boileau, the whole scheme is ridiculous. Unfortunately, it is of the multiplication of stupidly devised illustrated editions that the publishers are rapidly satiating and disgusting the public with their costly and cumbersome picture books.

THEODORE CHILD.

THE SWAN-SONG.

A CROSS the sky, the windy sky,
A swan was flying low;
I raised my bow;
My aim was true;
As straight and swift my arrow flew
As bolt can ever fly.

I heard its song, its dying song;
Its dim eyes saw me stand,
My bow in hand.
It scarce could fly.
I could have wept to see it die,
That was so white and strong.

I heard the snowy wounded thing;
I hear it yet in sleep.
Its wound was deep,
And yet it sang
More sweetly, in its dying pang,
Than nightingales can sing.

But for the swan, the singing swan,
All harmless things shall be
Most dear to me;
Yet I would give
The world, to only have it live
Till summer time is gone.

KATHARINE PYLE.

ART.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION: SECOND NOTICE.

TO study a little more in detail the uncommonly interesting and complete exhibition at the Academy, on which some very general notes were made in a former article, it will be profitable to group the works whose purpose is measurably the same.

How hard it is for some of us to respect these several aims,—those aims, I mean, which are so different from those with which we ourselves may happen to be in most sympathy,—and how vaguely we often talk about the aims with which we do not happen to sympathize at all! Vaguely, that is, when we try to be fair; when we "lay down the law," a harsher term would better describe our efforts.

What definite idea do most persons have, for example, about what really constitutes that element of interest in pictures which we call the picturesque? Not to speak of laymen, the nebulousness of whose conceptions will not be questioned, I know two very good painters whose ideas on this subject, clearly enough and forcibly enough expressed, are not only diametrically opposite, but, I am sure, are as wide of the mark in one case as the other. Neither of them knows in what the picturesque element consists, simply because he has at heart no sympathy with it, no genuine feeling for it.

And so of this other quality which we call the decorative. How glibly all of us have talked about "decorative" art during these last half dozen years! How many have ideas about it that would pass muster if tried by the daylight of even ordinary reason? To how many does the term carry any meaning except as it becomes a convenient apology, or masks the harshness of contempt?

Look, for instance, at these color effects of John La Farge in the room with the architectural drawings, Nos. 550-571, a singularly interesting exhibit certainly, furnishing the first opportunity which we have ever had here in Philadelphia for studying the work of this powerful and versatile, if unequal, and sometimes

unsatisfactory painter. How shall we classify these? Decorative in a sense they certainly are, but not in the sense that the term would be applied,—and fitly,—to a good many other things here. Mr. Gilman's "Dryades," No. 136, for example, or Miss King's "Lotus Eaters," No. 196,—they are not decorative at all, but among the most serious work shown. Serious, that is, in the profoundness of the feeling, religious or other, which they are seen to embody. The large study for one of the wise virgins, No. 559, is very much more than an effect in beautiful color. Incidentally, this effect is produced, it is true, but it is incidental all the same, and the design would have been profoundly impressive if it had been executed without color at all. And this is true, so far as I am able to judge, of La Farge's work generally; that while his color is always beautiful, and his effects usually composed with reference rather to ideal harmonies than to realistic portrayal of things as they actually exist, the color is never an end in itself, as to your true decorator it always is, but always and only an attribute inseparable from the methods,—brush methods rather than paint methods,—by which an exceptionally fervid designer finds it most convenient to express himself. Again such fulness of color as these drawings show is obtained only at the sacrifice of that quality of light which the decorator, pure and simple, prizes so highly and guards so carefully. Your true decorative painter keeps his tones perfectly balanced, his light evenly distributed throughout his whole picture as you see it in the best tapestry, or an oriental carpet, and as Miss King has kept it in her "Lotus Eaters" and Mr. Gilman in his "Dryades," the first of which is needlessly namby-pamby in sentiment and feeble in drawing, it is true, and the latter not quite satisfactory in composition, and perhaps a little broken and scattered in treatment, but both of them showing a nice understanding of what the essentials of decorative painting are, all the same.

In the room with Mr. La Farge's designs are other drawings which to the student ought to possess almost, if not quite, as much interest as they. These are Mr. Ruskin's drawings which have been loaned by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. No man of his generation has by his written and spoken words so profoundly influenced the popular conception of art nor done so much to stimulate the study of it as Mr. Ruskin, and these illustrations of what sort of methods his thinking about the subject has developed, and what kind of results his own efforts have produced are immeasurably interesting. They are frankly architectural in character. It is the author of "Stones of Venice," rather than "Modern Painters," whose hand we recognize. There is absolutely no attempt at pictorial effect; the drawings are simply memoranda of forms and color effects in architectural work. Even when all allowance is made for this, the drawings will be found weak and labored in the extreme, and one who cares to compare the peculiarities of treatment in them with that of some really masterly work which in subject matter and in artistic purpose alike is fairly comparable to them, can hardly do better than examine at the same time the studies sent by R. M. Hunt, the architect, Nos. 542 to 548, which hang on the opposite wall. These are evidently the school-boy performances of a man who has indeed reached the head of his profession now, and they show what standards are respected in a school of drawing on which Mr. Ruskin has heaped a good deal of abuse at one time and another, but for direct, manly qualities of draughtsmanship, for frank noting of such positive effects as the architect has to deal with, for suggestiveness of essential qualities in cases where elaboration would be only wasted energy as in the memoranda of Renaissance ornament in pencil,—these few studies by Mr. Hunt are worth more as indicating what sound and sensible methods mean than a room-full of niggling and fiddling pieces, such as these of Mr. Ruskin, could possibly be.

Close by these drawings by the master are some by his best known and most devoted American disciple, Mr. Charles C. Moore, who has done much to feed at Harvard the flame which was lighted at Oxford. And truly Mr. Moore has done very pretty work, delicate and refined enough to satisfy the master in his most exacting moods, but withal somewhat firmer in touch than his own, and so with a certain reality about it which Ruskin's work seldom has. Good work of this class is also shown by Cope and Stewardson, by Wilson Eyre, Jr., and several others, and although the exhibit is not large it is extremely interesting and, on the whole, fairly illustrative of the serious purpose which undoubtedly pervades, and the tendencies which are mainly characteristic of the art which has, after all, gained the most distinct recognition here in America, and what is better, has deserved it.

From decoration to architecture was an easy step, and it is not a difficult one back again to that class of pictures which without being decorations in any strict sense, yet show so many concessions to the decorative idea as to owe no unimportant part of the impression they produce to this quality. A fair share of the charm of Mr. Rehn's marine, No. 270, the best marine exhibited, will undoubtedly have to be referred to this source, and so will part at

least, of the exquisiteness of Mr. Millet's "A Quiet Hour," No 231, and almost all of the dainty brilliancy of Rhoda Holmes Nicholls's "The Marble Steps to the Sea," No 250. And for one I cannot regard this quality in any other light than as a distinct gain to the picture, rank heresy as of course it is to say so; the bare fact is often too hard and dry—the reality too cruelly tragic or insufferably dull, and I toss up my hat every time for him who gives us the glamour while he helps us to forget the tawdriness, and whose sun shines only to glorify and not to reveal defects.

Of course, this feeling can be carried too far, and make-believe he substituted for the genuine glow of nature, as the source of interest. This is undoubtedly what has happened in the landscapes of Chas. A. Miller, "Old Oak and Water Willows," No. 230, "The Bouquet," No. 36,—a largish landscape with a not very expressive title by Thomas J. Crawford, and the "Landscape," No. 181, by George Inness. All of these may justly be classed as make-believes—and unfortunately they have not sufficient charm of their own to compensate for the want of truth to nature which is apparent in them,—and no one of them will bear comparison with the very simple but exceedingly honest "Landscape," No. 1, by Thomas Allen, or with the true and beautiful "Marshes of the Shiwasssee," No. 110, by C. Harry Eaton.

But sometimes the spirit of the picture is neither the glamour of the romancer nor the mere absence of this, but a protest against it, indicated by persistent lugging in of commonplace material or by emphasizing the less inviting features of its subject. It would, perhaps, be hard to say how much of the cold, clayey color of so much recent French work,—apparent almost invariably as an influence in the things sent home by Americans during the first stages of their residence abroad,—is traceable to this source, but a good deal of it undoubtedly is. The "Winter," No. 307, by Robert V. V. Sewell, is one of the works in which this influence is marked, and Miss Ellen K. Baker's "The Spring," No. 11, is another. And the same thing may be said of most of the pictures by Leon Delachaux, particularly the very unaffected and altogether admirable study of a girl in a blue dress seen against a stretch of shining water and nothing else, which he calls "Jane," No. 98, and associated with higher qualities of characterization and deeper sources of interest in the "Is it true, Grandmother?" No. 99, by the same artist.

Interest attaches, of course, to the prizes which are annually awarded to students of the Academy for work shown at these Exhibitions, but it may well be doubted whether the practice of awarding them is altogether a wise one. Encouragement of the most direct, and, if you please, substantial, kind the student should certainly have, but the kind of effort which these prizes serve to stimulate is not always,—nor often,—that which will, in the long run, be found profitable by the student; for note this fact to which those who have had much experience with schools will everywhere bear witness—to succeed in a competition as an artist, is to be in great danger of being spoiled as a student, and, as most of those who seriously try for the prize probably think they ought to receive it several others, besides the winner, are in quite as much danger as he is.

If the prizes could be given for student work as such—that is if they were directly associated with the work of the class room,—they would be an incentive to study and this objection would not apply, but as it is I am afraid they tempt the student away from his work oftener than otherwise. Let us hope that this result will not follow in the present case—and that Mr. Benjamin Fox who has received as he has well earned, the first Toppan prize of \$200.00 for his "Sympathy," No. 131, and M. H. Baueroft whose "Bad News" No. 14, has been awarded the second prize of \$100 will not allow their success to point the dismal moral of some future critic who could have told them better.

The Mary Smith prize of \$100 goes this year to Elizabeth F. Bonsall for her picture "Paying the Model," No. 33, a very good and interesting picture, too, representing a young painter stretched on the soft rugs of her studio floor, feeding and playing with the little dog who has served as her model, a pretty subject, certainly, and treated with much grace, the little dog being particularly well painted. L. W. M.

NOTES.

Thomas Hovenden's latest picture, on exhibition at Earle's galleries, is the most interesting and important work this artist has shown here since the "Last Moments of John Brown." It is a negro subject,—a domestic interior, representing a comparatively well-to-do home, with the family gathered in the living room, critically considering the toilet of the daughter, who is evidently arrayed in her best, for some special occasion. She is evidently the belle of the season and the title of the picture, "Their Pride," indicates the attitude of the father and mother and the younger brother toward the dusky beauty. The figures are marvelously well studied and will stand as types of two generations

of negroes in the crises of their race's history, namely, the last generation under the reign of slavery and the first born to freedom.

The sales at the Academy Exhibition are more encouraging this year than for many years previous. Mr. John G. Craig, who has charge of the exhibition reports that there were more pictures sold before the public opening day than there were during the entire season last year. It is to be remarked that this is what is known as a good selling collection, an unusually large proportion of the pictures being suited to the demands of the average buyer. Cabinet *genre* subjects, interesting and well painted, moderate sized landscapes, decorative work, still life, fruit pieces, flower pieces, and the like, make up a list from which selections can be made for the drawing room and the parlor to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The Water Color Exhibition at the National Academy closes this week. Although the collection was by no means an extraordinary one, claiming no special attractions, it has been one of the most successful exhibitions ever held in the building. The attendance has been very gratifying, the galleries being well filled every day, and the sales have certainly been remarkable. Over \$22,000 stood on the book up to the close of last week, and it is believed that the final aggregate will not be less than \$25,000. This is a large sale for water colors, ranging in price for the most part from \$25 to \$250, and gives promise of a better market for this class of work.

REVIEWS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN THE UNITED STATES, or the American Idea of Religious Liberty and its Practical Effects. By Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 183. [Papers of the American Historical Association, Vol. II. No. 4.] New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IT might be supposed that there was a general agreement as to the relations of Religion and State in this country; but in truth there still is a very wide divergence of opinion, which, sooner or later, is sure to become an occasion of practical differences. It is agreed by all but a very few that Church and State are to be kept distinct, in that the State shall stand in no closer or more friendly relation to one religious body than another. And it also is the conviction of the majority that their relations should be friendly in the separation. And at the same time the practice and the traditions of the national and state governments exclude the idea that the State is a purely secular institution, destitute of religious character and relations, and indifferent even to those beliefs which are shared by the great body of its people. In other words, the American idea is a middle ground between two extreme positions. The one extreme is that held in common by the Old Covenanters, by some Roman Catholics, and by the Latter-Day Saints. It is that the duty of the State is to enter into a close partnership with that form of faith which it recognizes as having the highest authority for its teachings. The other extreme is that held by our secularists, including not only unbelievers in theism and in Christianity, but also nearly all the "Liberal" bodies, and many highly orthodox people, who agree with these on this head. It is that the State exists for secular ends only, that it has nothing to do with infinite and eternal relations, that it should teach nothing on the subject in the schools, appoint no chaplains for the army and navy or its legislative bodies, should appoint no days of public thanksgiving or fasting, should exempt church property from no taxes and the clergy from no military service, should solicit no help from religious bodies in the civilization and education of the Indians, should require no religious oaths, and should debar no atheist from testifying and holding office. This list of things whose omission is demanded by this party is evidence enough of its general divergence from the main current of American feeling and action.

The main object of Dr. Schaff's monograph is to emphasize and defend the American position against these right-hand and left-hand departures from it. But we cannot praise his treatment of the subject. It is neither the logical nor the historical order that he follows. The latter is the one we would have expected him to prefer, and it undoubtedly would have been the better. A sketch of the situation in the colonies before the Revolution, of the battle for religious equality, fought first by the Quakers and then by the Baptists in New England the effect of the great Baptist movement in the Southern States, from the time Shubbael Stearns carried the fire of awakening of 1740 from his home in Connecticut into Virginia and the Carolinas, the struggle in New York of the Presbyterians under the lead of the Livingstons,—these are parts of the preliminary history of religious equality well worth telling. The battle for the rights of conscience in America were not fought and won by indifferentists, but by men of intense convictions and distinct beliefs.

Again Dr. Schaff does not, we think, sufficiently emphasize

the difference between the national attitude toward the question, and that of the States. He says broadly: "The legal basis of American Christianity in its relation to the civil government is laid down in the Constitution of the United States." It is true that he afterward defines the attitudes of the States in the matter, and admits that the Constitution does not limit them, and that it did not affect the religious establishments it found in Connecticut and Massachusetts. But this sweeping statement we have quoted is not only inaccurate, but dangerous. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American people that the whole question of religious liberty and equality is in the hands of the States, and that the admission of Utah as a State would put it within the power of the Mormonite hierarchy to tax every Gentile in the State for the support of an established Church. Yet it is very common to ignore this distinction. Whenever the statute law or the decisions of State courts run counter to any one's notions of religious liberty, he is apt to turn to the first amendment, which is nothing to the point. And Dr. Schaff seems to sanction this notion by remanding what he has to say of State laws and constitutions to the rear.

We think it unhappy in Dr. Schaff to quote the decision of the national Supreme Court to the effect that where the right of property depends on questions of doctrine or discipline, the civil court will accept as final the interpretation put upon creeds and disciplines by the highest authority of the church in question. This tyrannical rule long dominated the jurisprudence of our own State, but has been set aside in all the recent decisions of such cases. The principle now accepted in Pennsylvania and (we think) in most of the States, is that creeds and rules of discipline constitute a civil contract between the body at large and its individual members. It therefore becomes the duty of the civil court to inquire whether any member or group of members has been dealt with according to the terms of these contracts, wherever the rights of property are in question.

Pages 83-118 are accompanied with an account of the situation in Europe as regards religious equality. It is notable that Ireland is the only country in which the American level has been reached. The account Dr. Schaff gives of the European continent is marred by a tendency to rhetoric at the wrong places, and the lack of needful detail. For instance, are dissenters taxed in Greece, Italy, Holland, Denmark, and Norway for the support of the dominant church, or not? But we are gratified to see Dr. Schaff denouncing the German *Kulturkampf* as intolerant, and rebuking the intolerance shown by dominant cantons of his native Switzerland. But why no mention of the famous *plebiscité* in Geneva, when the union of Church and State was reaffirmed by a great majority?

The Appendix contains forty-three pages of documents bearing on the question, beginning with extracts from the Constitution. We think it would have been well to have included extracts from all the State constitutions, past and present.

Dr. Schaff's monograph contains a great amount of information, but it is far from being as exhaustive treatment of the subject as could have been given within the same compass. And it would have been more in keeping with the traditions of the German scholarship which Dr. Schaff represents in America, if he had begun by giving the literature of the subject. We mention "An Inquiry into the Moral and Religious Character of the American Government," New York; (1838); and "The Shadow of Christianity, or the Genesis of the Christian State," by L. Marsh, New York: (1863); as worth mention. And Jefferson's famous correspondence with Dr. Samuel Mill should have been mentioned in the note on page 29.

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES; OR THE BOW OF ULYSSES.
By James Anthony Froude. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

As might easily be expected, this is, for the most part, a very absurd book. Mr. Froude is not competent to write a thoroughly sensible one. It consists of two elements. The first and most conspicuous is that portion of almost every chapter, in which Mr. Froude draws from the experience of the British West Indies an argument against Home Rule for Ireland. This is the key without which one-third of the text would be unintelligible, and many pages seem utterly irrelevant to the subject. Incidentally he investigates the relation the colonies of the British Empire bear to the home government. This part of the book is a monotonous wail over the progress of constitutionalism in the British Empire since 1840. The reform measures of 1832 mark the rise of the English democracy; since that time, laments Mr. Froude, our country has fallen into the hands of talkers; our affairs are running to destruction under the management of "sinister leaders" like Mr. Gladstone; in a word, since that foolish innovation, the idea that men are born free and equal came in, the bow of Ulysses has been unstrung as far as England is concerned. We English,

he announces, have a mission as leaders and governors of men. Why then do we talk of allowing home rule to Barbadoes, Trinidad, or Ireland? In India we have not yielded to this senseless clamor for a constitution and enfranchisement of the blacks; as a consequence the English rule of India "has been an unexampled success, glorious to ourselves, and of infinite benefit to our subjects, because we have been upright and disinterested," etc., etc. We wonder in passing why Egypt was not also introduced as a standing witness to England's extraordinary disinterestedness, and as a glorious example of that ability of the Englishman to "play a great and useful part as rulers over recognized inferiors," which Mr. Froude claims he possesses.

When Mr. Froude forgets his dislike of all Radicals and Liberals in general, and of Mr. Gladstone in particular, and comes to discuss the reasons for the commercial decline of the English West Indies, he becomes to some extent readable. Here the hand of Thomas Carlyle, however, is constantly seen; as, for instance, when doubts are expressed whether the abolition of slavery was not a blunder after all, and only the result of a fit of virtuous benevolence. The emancipation of the blacks, Mr. Froude goes on to say, was the first of three causes of the present commercial distress of the West Indian dependencies of England. The other two have been the free trade in sugar, which England enacted with a sublime disregard for the interests of those dependent upon her; and lastly, the fear of negro supremacy, which is now driving the English away from their plantations, and preventing the immigration of capital and business enterprise from America. Thus, all, all is traceable, cries Mr. Froude, to this fatal idea of the equality of man. Had it not been for this, the blacks would have remained in comfortable bondage, which, at any rate, was not worse than their condition when at home in Africa; the movement, guided by infatuation, which gave "responsible government" to most of the colonies after 1840 would not have taken place; and lastly, enterprising Americans, who would be able to manage the negroes, would not now be kept at a distance by the fear of being ruled by a negro government. As it is not probable that slavery will be reestablished, (even after this book gets read), and as the idea that colonists cannot be secured for fear of the "niggers" is scarcely less absurd, the second reason assigned is alone worthy of attention. It no doubt is true, as the West Indians complain, that England has neglected to protect their great staple industry, and has seen it wasting away through the slave labor competition of Cuba and the bounty-fed competition of Germany and France. So long as Mr. Froude, instead of practical suggestions for the protection of sugar-raising, offers suggestions that the abolition of slavery was dictated by a foolish sentiment, and that what the Colonies really need is a man with a firm and strong hand,—after the style of the eminent Governor Eyre,—we cannot wonder that a Bridgeport, (Barbadoes) newspaper declared that his coming to visit the island was the last stroke, the very crown of Barbadian afflictions. The need of the British West Indies is a liberal and intelligent recognition of their natural capabilities, and not either a wail over abolished barbarisms, or a stubborn and narrow policy of tying them to the chariot of a Tory aristocracy in England.

The other feature of the book, suggested at the outset of this notice, is that part which gives the narrative of the trip and of Mr. Froude's observations. This presents very little of novelty or value in the way of descriptions or incident. The observations almost uniformly strike you as being made from the cabin of the steamer, or the barouche of some genteel resident of the island, and as being those of a man who had made up his mind beforehand as to what it all meant,—reminding you of Macaulay's complacent boast that he had learned very little of India during his residence there more than he had been very well aware of before. Mr. Froude's personality, his embodiment of the insular egotism and mental torpor of the class to which he belongs, deprives even his descriptions of places and things of nearly all their value.

LEON ROCH. By Perez Galdos. From the Spanish. By Clara Bell. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

Next to Russia, Spain seems at present to be the country in whose literature we find the most realistic pictures of life, and the most faithful character studies. And Spanish fiction, like the Russian, over and above the artistic skill which it displays, possesses the element of strength belonging to those works of imagination which illustrate the growth of the national life from which they spring. Spain is the last of European nations to throw off the bondage of mediæval superstition, and almost all modern Spanish novels show the growing intellectual revolt against religious fanaticism and the cold, hard, narrow asceticism inculcated by the lessons of the priests.

The present story gives a picture of a marriage made unhappy by the intrusion of a confessor's authority between man and wife. Leon Roch, a scientific man, devoted to learned pursuits, marries a

charming young girl, expecting from her naïve ignorance and her devotion to himself, that it will be an easy task to mould her upon his own mind and image, raise her to a complete sympathy with the chief objects of his life, and make her, in short, an absolutely congenial companion. In this case, unluckily as in others, man proposes and woman disposes. Maria, his pretty and youthful bride, has also made the wise and prudent determination to mould her husband to her own and her confessor's will. She is a devoted Catholic and regards his "atheism," as she calls it, with abhorrence. She uses all her power on Leon to induce him to give up his studies, leave his books, and become a constant church-goer. Their two wills thus naturally clash; but while Leon is sustained only by his honest conviction of what is right and fitting, Maria is backed up by the priest and by all her heartless, senseless, greedy crowd of relatives. Leon has little chance in the struggle for power which ensues. Maria is armed at every point: she is adorned with rare beauty and has the advantage, besides, which an entire absence of sympathy or imagination can give. There are many humorous aspects to the situation, for Leon is sorely beset by his wife's family. The cry of each is "give, give," and he has in turn to answer the demands of father and mother-in-law and a succession of rapacious brothers. The author is too much in earnest to dwell upon the amusing side of the situation, but he freely displays a wide knowledge of human character and motive. Maria's obstinacy brings her husband to such straits that he is a helpless victim, and for a time is powerless to act for himself. But he finally breaks away from the meshes, and determines to separate from his wife and make his own cause.

Although his intentions are entirely innocent, by leaving Maria he compromises himself in the eyes of the world, since he takes up his new abode near Pepa, a woman who loves him and for whom he has a lifelong friendship. She also is the victim of a loveless union, being married to a man of the worst character. Naturally the situation develops into a series of unhappy climaxes and the chief personages of the story are so unfortunately at odds with destiny that fate can offer no pleasing issue, and all ends in disaster. The moral against making thoughtless and uncongenial marriages is strongly enforced by the author, yet he lays all the evils of Leon's unhappy experience to the priests instead of tracing them to their fountain-head, which is, it seems to us, Leon's blind belief in the worth of his own ideas and his rejection of the lessons of every-day experience. He made his marriage with his eyes wide open to the fact of Maria's ignorance and superstition and to the well-known character of her family. The author is, indeed, a trifle bigoted in his hatred of bigotry. There are some admirable scenes in the book, and for power, pathos, and tenderness, we have not lately read anything which surpasses the description of the almost fatal illness of Pepa's beautiful little daughter, where every element is at work which can touch the heart and arouse sympathy.

Several Spanish novels of late have stirred our feelings and imaginations in a new and unexpected way, and we are glad that the translators are busy in opening to English readers the full literature of a country with which we are too little acquainted.

A PHYLLIS OF THE SIERRAS, AND A DRIFT FROM REDWOOD CAMP.
By Bret Harte. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Readable though these stories are, we do not willingly accept what is simply readable from a writer like Mr. Harte, and should prefer to have him furnish us better things—his best things. For it is not so very long ago that this author gave us sketches each one of which had upon its face the unmistakable mark of great promise, and made the soul of the reader kindle up as he read with a conviction that here was genius! But no one feels the delightful shock of conviction that here even now is *genius*, in reading "A Phyllis of the Sierras." Yet in its way it is a fairly entertaining little story concerning the adventures of a young Englishman, Frank Mainwaring by name, in California. Mainwaring is a consumptive, and is trying to recruit his health in the pure balsamic air which plays over the summits of the Sierras. He over-fatigues himself, falls ill, and is nursed back to an agreeable convalescence by two pretty and charming women upon whose care he chanced to have been thrown. The description of the little cottage in the wilderness, perched on the verge of the Great Cañon, where these friendly people—Bradley, his wife, and his wife's sister—live, is pleasant in the extreme. Mainwaring, being at the age when impressions are most vivid, falls in love with the sister, and as he is heir to an English baronetcy and fortune, might have been expected to carry her off without difficulty.

The author has, however, quite a different wife in store for him. The true Phyllis of the Sierras is Miss Arminta Sharpe, the blacksmith's daughter, who occasionally condescends to help Mrs. Bradley in her domestic operations, and thus being thrown with the young Englishman loses her heart to him. How the story

ends the reader will discover for himself. Mr. Harte makes a mistake in transferring his scene to England, for we cannot congratulate him upon his touch in delineating English high life. His true strength lies in showing us a very different class of people from the Mainwarings and Canterbridges. Thus, for example, the Sharpes—father and daughter—are the only creations in the book that leave an impression of freshness on the reader's mind. Bradley, the college-bred man, talks like an insufferable prig, and his wife and sister have no vitality. But Sharpe, the dyspeptic blacksmith, gives the author more freedom. "Bradley," says Sharpe, laying aside his sledge with an aggrieved manner, "ez one of them nat'ral born finikin skunks ez I despise. I reckon he began to give p'int to his parents when he was about knee-high to Richelieu there. He's on them confidential terms with hisself and the Almighty that he reckons he ken run a saw-mill and a man's insides at the same time, with one hand tied behind him. And his finikin is up to his conceit; he wanted to tell me that yer handy brush dump outside our shanty was unhealthy. Give a man with frills like that his own way and he'd be sprinkling odor cologne and peppermint all over the country." This is not the choicest humor, but it is nevertheless a suggestion of the typical Bret Harte humor, and serves to remind us that it is originally to him that we owe the opening of a new and rich vein in our literature, which is now being more carefully and success-fully worked by Charles Egbert Craddock and a multitude of lesser writers.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Among the recent issues in Cassell's National Library are: (1) "Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson, LL. D.," by Hesther Lynch Piozzi. Everybody knows Mrs. Piozzi's little book at second-hand, its good things having been worked into Croker's edition of Boswell. But she is well worth knowing directly. Her book is scrappy, ill-arranged, and defaced by some grumbling, which was out of place. But it is eminently readable, and is the sole authority for many of the best things recorded of Johnson. (2) "The Life and Death of King John," by William Shakespeare. King John is the worst and meanest of English kings, and so hated by his people that they courted a French invasion to get rid of him. And yet his reign had an especial interest for the people of Shakespeare's age, as being one in which the champions of English liberty held their own against the greatest of the Popes, Innocent III. Already before Shakespeare touched the subject, there was a popular because intensely Protestant play on the subject. He, as was usual in that time, took this play as the groundwork of his own. And as was usual with him, he rather toned down than emphasized the partisanship of his predecessor. It is chiefly on this fact that A. F. Rio has based his claim that Shakespeare was in sympathy with the Roman Catholic party rather than the Protestant. Mr. Morley prints here in an appendix the bulk of the earlier play, only omitting scenes not used by Shakespeare.

"An Unlaid Ghost" (D. Appleton & Co.) is a novelette which is rather evidently a first book and as evidently has been written with care and thought. Unhappily the care and thought do not come to a great deal as far as interest in the result as a story is concerned. The tale is called by the author "A Study in Metempsychosis." It first narrates the history of the wicked Roman Empress, Poppæa Sabina, and then assumes that uneasy spirit to have newly animated a mortal frame in our own day, bringing wretchedness in her train, though without definite intent. The idea is better than the execution, though it may be doubted if any considerable number of people care for such grisly themes. At least we hope so.

"The Duchess" threatens to outdo Miss Braddon or Mrs. Henry Wood in the volume of her literary work. She publishes a new novel every few months, and one begins to wonder if some of the stories about this anonymity,—that several people are engaged in writing the "Duchess" books,—may not be true? "Marvel," the latest of the series, (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is an average product, fluent, agreeable, telling a neat story with humor and spirit. That these slight yet interminable "books" should be given close attention is out of the question, yet they indisputably find plenty of readers. Nothing further occurs to us to say on the subject except that something might appropriately be done with an author who compels the reader to pronounce the name of such a character as "Wriothesley."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE sale of the London edition of the Memoirs of Mr. Darwin is said to have reached seven thousand copies, and as the price for the regulation three volumes corresponds to \$9 in our money, this shows a large interest in the work.

Messrs Ivison, Blakeman & Co. have issued a pamphlet de-

scribing the standard text-books of Prof. Asa Gray, of which they are the publishers. The London *Athenæum* said lately that Gray's "Botanical Text-Book," so named, "contains the clearest and best account of the morphology of flowering plants that exists in the English language."

"Taxation in American Cities and States" is the title of an important new work by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, which T. Y. Crowell & Co. will issue soon.

A series of sermons by the most noted preachers of the day is announced by Mr. T. Whittaker, under the general title of "The Contemporary Pulpit." Fifteen sermons by Canon Liddon will be included in the first volume.

"Charles Dickens and The Stage," by T. Edgar Pemberton, announced in London, contains chapters on "Dickens as a Dramatist," "Dickens as an Actor," "The Stage in his Novels," and "The Stage in his Letters."

Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have in press for early publication "Witnesses to Christ; A Contribution to Christian Apologetics," by William Clark, M. A., Professor of Philosophy in Trinity College, Toronto. This volume will contain the second annual course of lectures on the Baldwin Foundation, delivered before the Hobart Guild of the University of Michigan, in November and December, 1887.

"The War of the Succession in Spain 1702-13," is the title of an important historical work by Colonel the Hon. Arthur Parnell, of the Royal Engineers, announced in England. It is based largely on newly discovered and yet unpublished records.

The forthcoming Riverside edition of the poetical works of Mr. Whittier will be issued in style uniform with the Riverside Longfellow. Mr. Whittier has carefully revised the text, and has added notes concerning the circumstances in which many of the poems were written. Portraits will be given showing the poet at different periods of his career. In the last volume will be printed an index and a table of first lines. The edition will comprise four volumes.

The next novel in the Byrnes-Hawthorne series, to be called "Section 558, or the Fatal Letter," is declared to be the best of the number.

Mr. Sidney Colvin is about to follow up his life of Keats in Mr. Morley's series with an edition of the poet's letters to his family and friends (not including his love letters). The edition will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, and printed uniformly with Mr. Ainger's edition of Lamb and the other volumes of the same series. It will contain a considerable number of additions to, and corrections of, the received text, with notes, a prefatory essay, and an engraved portrait, and is expected to appear in the spring.

Mr. Lowell's new book of poems, "Heartsease and Rue," will bear in England the imprint of Macmillan & Co.

Early publication is promised of several volumes in Macmillan & Co.'s series of historical biographies of English statesmen. The first, "William the Conqueror," by Prof. Freeman, is set down for March 1; "Wolsey," by Canon Creighton, for April 1; and "William III.," by Mr. Traill, for May 1. "Oliver Cromwell," by Frederic Harrison, and "Henry II.," by Mrs. J. R. Green, will follow.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert will shortly publish a new story by Judge A. W. Tourgee, called "Black Ice," which is said to contain some notable character studies.

Three more volumes will complete Mr. Bigelow's edition of "Franklin." (Putnam's). The last volume will probably appear in June.

Cassell & Co. promise the early publication of "Manners, a Pocket Dictionary of Etiquette." It is said "there would be a flutter along Fifth Avenue" if the author's name went with the book.

Mr. John B. Clark, the author of "The Philosophy of Wealth," has in company with Mr. F. H. Giddings, written a new volume on "The Modern Distributive Process." This consists of a series of studies of competition and its limits, of the nature and amount of profits, and of the determination of wages in the industrial society of the day. These papers originally appeared in *The Political Science Quarterly*. The volume will be published by Ginn & Co.

In 1885 the book trade of Leipzig was overshadowed by that of Berlin, but in 1886 Leipzig recovered her old supremacy, and has maintained it since. During the last quarter of 1887 the musical publications of Leipzig reached the impressive number of 1,700, which was an increase of 20 per cent. over the figures for 1886.

Roberts Bros. have in press "The Study of Politics," by W. P. Atkinson.

A catalogue of books published in the United States during the year 1887 is given in the *American Bookseller* of February 1st. In the same number will be found a list of publishers and book firms in the country. We find them to number about 350, of which nearly 250 are credited to the four leading cities, New York having more than the other three combined. The figures are interesting,—New York, 130; Boston, 38; Chicago, 35; Philadelphia, 34.

H. D. Noyes & Co. have taken the Boston Agency of the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia.

Dr. Francis Hueffer is preparing an English edition of the correspondence of Wagner and Liszt, which appeared recently in Germany.

Mr. Froude's work is evidently going to lead to a West Indian literature. Mr. L. D. Powles, late magistrate in the Bahamas, is writing a work on those islands.

A French version of Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" called "Le Petit Lord," has been published in Paris with Mr. Birch's illustrations.

Dr. J. M. Crawford, of Cincinnati, announces that he has translated the "Kalevala," the epic of the Finlanders, into English, and will soon publish the work in two volumes. It is said that Longfellow took the metre of Hiawatha from this poem.

The two concluding volumes of the memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are ready for the press but their publication has been deferred, "for political reasons."

Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish under the title "Half-Length Portraits," a volume of papers on various men of letters, by Henry James.

Dr. Murray reports that over 100,000 slips were sent in by readers for the Philological Society's Dictionary last year, 40,000 by one alone—Mr. N. Douglas. Part IV. is in proof as far as "Carbon." More good sub-editors are wanted.

"The Life and Times of Henry Mayhew," author of "London Labor and the London Poor," will appear next autumn. The work will be by Mr. Mayhew's son, Mr. Athol Mayhew, and it will make use of many unpublished MSS. It will treat among other things of London journalism and the founding of *Punch*. It is believed the volumes will be full of anecdote and curious reading.

Mr. Edmund Gosse purposes to write a life of Congreve.—Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has written a book to be published by subscription, dealing with home life, moral and social culture, etc.—Some of Carlyle's earlier copyrights expired recently and within a week of the date two cheap editions of "The French Revolution" were on sale in London.—"Fifty Years Ago" is the title of Walter Besant's new book, now in the press in London. It is a history of Queen Victoria's reign and contains 150 illustrations.

Volapük is making progress, though not so great as some of its promoters assert. At the recent annual meeting of the French association for its propagation, the secretary stated that in his opinion the number of disciples should not be reckoned at more than 40,000, which is about the number of dictionaries sold. It has been placed as high as 200,000. Some French, German, and Italian business houses put at the head of their letters "Spodobs Volapüko" (we correspond in Volapük), but none of the great houses have yet done this. The language has now 13 journals and 172 societies, an increase of 67 last year, while public courses of instruction are given in such widely separated places as Tiflis in the Caucasus and Salt Lake City, as well as in the universities of Munich and New Orleans. An Arabic grammar and a Japanese dictionary in Volapük are about to be published.

Mrs. A. L. Wister and Dr. F. H. Hedge have been collaborating in the preparation of a collection of verse translations from the German, to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., before Easter. The poems are lyrical and religious in nature.

Isabel F. Hapgood has translated into English, Colonel Verestchagin's reminiscences of his war experiences and home life in Russia. The book is to be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Roberts Bros., are to publish another volume of Landor, uniform with the "Imaginary Conversations," and "Pericles and Aspasia." It will include the remainder of Landor's prose works, "Pentameron and Pentalogin," "Examination of Shakespeare," "Minor Criticisms," etc.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE next number of *The Princeton Review* will contain the concluding installment of the striking series of Creole Sketches by Miss Grace King, of New Orleans. It is a story called "The Marriage of Marie Modeste."

There will appear in the *Forum* for March a curious study of

the leading American newspapers, wherein it is shown what proportions of their space are given to religion, to crime, to literature, to art, to sport, to the markets, and to editorial matter by the large dailies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. This comparison has been prepared by Mr. Henry R. Elliott, a New York journalist.

Miss Hapgood has translated for *The Independent* a story of Tolstoi's called "Laborer Yemelyan and the Empty Drum." It is said the story has never been printed in Russia or elsewhere.

A writer in a recent number of the *Kölnische Zeitung* gives an interesting account of the newspaper museum at Aix-la-Chapelle, founded by Oscar von Forckenbeck. It now contains files or specimens of over 17,000 different papers, nearly half of the newspaper press of the world, and is receiving daily additions from every part of the globe. Dr. Wilhelm Joest, the author of a work on the German press in other than European countries, has recently sent to it his collection of 1,200 papers, making it more complete in this department than in that of papers published in Germany.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE STORY OF JEWAD. A Romance. By Ali Aziz Efendi, the Cretan. Translated from the Turkish by E. J. W. Gibb. Pp. 241. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

THE INVALID'S OWN BOOK. A Collection of Recipes from Various Books and Various Countries. By the Honorable Lady Cust. Pp. 144. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

THE ART OF INVESTING. By a New York Broker. Pp. 198. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SLIPS OF TONGUE AND PEN. By J. H. Long, M. A., LL. B. Pp. 101. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PLANTS. By Sir J. William Dawson. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 290. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AN UNLAI D GHOST. A Study in Metempsychosis. Pp. 178. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DREAMSTER. A Romance of the Isle of Man. By Hall Crane. Pp. 310. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE DUSANTES. A Sequel to "The Casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine." By Frank R. Stockton. Pp. 150. Paper. \$0.50. New York: The Century Company.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

THE Indianapolis Journal is assured within its profound intellect that Mr. Blaine's letter will bring Ben. Harrison to the front as a Republican candidate. But why not Gresham? And what shall be done with Gray?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer is entitled to a respectful answer, notwithstanding its slur. The Journal believes the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine brings General Harrison into greater prominence as a possible presidential candidate, because there are and have been in Indiana many thousands of warm and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Blaine, who will now feel much freer than before to be earnest advocates of General Harrison's nomination; because General Harrison is a favorite with very large numbers of people in other States, who have long regarded him as a presidential quantity, and who will now be able to consider his abilities and availabilities with much more earnestness than before; because, with Mr. Blaine removed from the list of probable candidates, the party in every State will be compelled to a calm and deliberate comparison of the several distinguished men who naturally come to the front for review, and in that number next to John Sherman, who is confessedly in the lead, General Harrison is by no means second in any point, either of ability, experience, character, or availability; because Indiana as a necessary State, even more necessary than New York—certainly equally so—will be looked to in the existing contingency as most likely to furnish the candidate, that candidate to be one whose nomination will make reasonably certain the fifteen electoral votes at her command, and without which, even with New York, no Republican can be elected. These are among the considerations which suggest to the Journal that the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine brings General Harrison to the front.

But the Enquirer's question was asked with the purpose of suggesting the oft-repeated silliness that General Harrison and Judge Gresham represent two hostile wings of the Republican party in this State, and that General Harrison cannot secure the united and harmonious support of Indiana Republicans. We need not say to any good, honorable, loyal Republican that this suggestion is never made by a friend, or for other purpose than to cause a possible distraction in party ranks. There are many Republicans in Indiana who are warm admirers of Judge Gresham, and who would like to see him the presidential candidate; but the Journal has already given the supreme and controlling reasons why General Harrison is and must be the choice of the party, if any is to be made. It is not opposition to Judge Gresham, or to any one else, but it is the necessity and logic of the situation. General Harrison has been at the front doing battle for the Republican party. He has been a leader in our political contests for a quarter of a century, while Judge Gresham, for reasons that are perfectly apparent and well known, has been withdrawn from any active participation in them. It is safely within the truth to say that General Harrison is the choice of fully 90 or 95 per cent. of the Republicans of Indiana as the candidate; and if the State is to maintain its self-respect, and have any influence or power in the Chicago Convention, it must go there with heart and soul committed to the man of its choice, attracting to him the attention and thought of the country and of the convention by the loyalty and the pertinacity with which

its representatives present and stick to him. Any other course would make the State a laughing-stock; any other course is the suggestion of those who desire distraction in party counsels and action rather than the selection of any Indian. The arguments and the duty would be the same were Judge Gresham and General Harrison in reversed positions.

It was a divided State delegation that has been the weakness of John Sherman in the last two conventions; a divided State delegation will make not only the candidates, but the State powerless and contemptible. The great strength of John Sherman to-day is the belief that, for the first time Ohio is likely to be solid and heartily in his favor. The talk of Foraker comes from much the same spirit and from like sources as the talk of Judge Gresham whenever General Harrison is named. It need not be said that if Governor Foraker or Judge Gresham were made the nominee by the convention, either of them would receive the unqualified and earnest support of the Republican party; but as Ohio Republicans are bound in honor and in good faith to present John Sherman, so are the Republicans of Indiana bound to present Benjamin Harrison, and they will do it with heartiness and good will. As for Governor Gray—the Journal has nothing to do with the candidacy of Governor Gray.

From the Lafayette Times.

The Indianapolis Journal presents a timely and carefully-considered editorial on the presidential outlook, and in a dispassionate spirit admonishes the Republicans of Indiana to do credit to themselves and to do a simple act of justice to an honorable and distinguished citizen by heartily supporting him for first place on the national ticket in the ensuing campaign. With all due respect to the other prominent Republicans of Indiana, and with due consideration for their valuable services in the past and their usefulness at the present, it must be admitted by all who will stop long enough to reason without prejudice that General Benjamin Harrison is clearly entitled to the unanimous and hearty support of the Indiana delegation in the Chicago Convention next June. To say that the Republicans of this State are to any considerable extent divided in opinion as to who is most worth of support for the presidential nomination, is not to state the truth. Governor Porter has a firm hold upon the affections of his fellow-Republicans in Indiana, and while his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, he is too magnanimous to entertain any proposition which might conflict with the aims of General Harrison's friends, and he has stated both publicly and privately that Mr. Harrison deserves the support of his party in this State in the event that his name is presented to the national convention. As to Judge Gresham, he has taken no part in politics since he left Mr. Arthur's cabinet, and as his candidacy could only result in attracting a small fraction of the Indiana delegation to his support, to say the best of it, it does not stand to reason that he will consent to jeopardize the interest of another candidate from his own State simply to gratify a capricious spirit of opposition. In this emergency it is necessary for the Republicans to act prudently and to bear in mind that the campaign does not end, but rather just begins, when the nomination is made, and that without the harmonizing of all contending elements, the nomination itself is of no avail. No better index of public sentiment than that reflected by the newspapers can be found, and the Courier has satisfied itself by actual investigation that nine-tenths of the Republican papers of Indiana agree in expressing the opinion that General Harrison is deserving and should be accorded the unanimous support of the delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention. It is equally true that nine-tenths of the Republican voters are of the same belief, and with this truth before us, it does seem unwise on the part of the few dissenters from the view of the majority to encourage any movement that is calculated to create division and to destroy all hope of accomplishing anything for anybody.

DRIFT.

MR. MANLEY, of Augusta, Maine, writes to the New York Tribune, as follows: "The interview published in the New York World of February 16th does me great injustice. What I stated was that the letter of Mr. Blaine meant just what it said and was sincere in every word; that it was, so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, a perfect and absolute declination and a withdrawal of his name from the Chicago convention. I never stated that it was not final, or that he did not decline the nomination, or that I was in constant communication with him. I did state that I knew from the members of his family that he was in perfect health and that he had not been sick an hour since he left home, with the exception of a slight cold contracted in crossing the Alps, and that all this talk about Mr. Blaine's poor health was nonsense. I also added that I believed (and this was simply my own personal belief) that he was the strongest candidate the Republican party could nominate, and that if the Republican party should with unanimity nominate him at Chicago I did not see how he could decline. I do not in any way speak for Blaine, and I never pretended to."

This straw comes from Washington. Congressman Randall was opposing an appropriation for a public building in Asheville, N. C., when it was developed that a bill for the same purpose had been vetoed last winter. "Do I understand," said Mr. Randall, "that this is identical with the bill vetoed last session?" "It is," was the reply. "Then I withdraw my objection to it," said the ex-Speaker.—Hartford Courant.

The number of tall ladies now in Washington society is noteworthy. A niece of Secretary Bayard, Miss Bayard, of Baltimore, is six feet tall; Speaker Carlisle's wife is five feet nine inches, and General Greely's wife, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Representative Wilkinson, of New Orleans, and Miss Gintner, of Kentucky, are about the same height.

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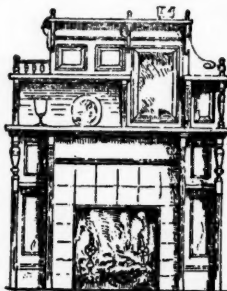
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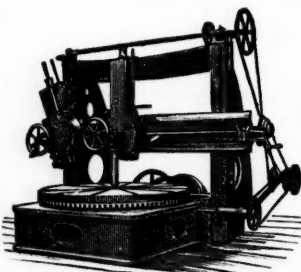
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